

# THE MESSAGE

Published Every Thursday.

JOHN BEAL, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY, MAR. 1, 1900.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### For State Senator.

We are authorized to announce  
M. R. K. BIGGS  
a candidate for State Senator for this district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### For Representative.

We are authorized to announce  
RHODES CLAY  
a candidate for Representative of Andrain County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce  
HARRY ATCHISON  
a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### For Assessor.

We are authorized to announce  
S. A. PULIS  
a candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### For Prosecuting Attorney.

We are authorized to announce  
H. L. BICKLEY  
a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

MCKINLEY was for free trade with Puerto Rico, and then he wasn't. Great man—for changing his mind.

AS THERE is some agitation in favor of a city library for Mexico, why not ask Andrew Carnegie? Jefferson City is just that thoughtful.

AND the bimetalists are talking of a national convention at Kansas City at the same time of the Democratic convention. Good enough; let the friends of the people get together.

"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Ask your Republican friend what that means, and then ask him what right we have in the Philippines.

JOHN BARRETT, of New York, would have the "open door" in China if we have to fight for it. The Puerto Ricans would have the open door in the United States, but they are not able to fight for it. See?

APPEAL to REASON observes that in Denver the undertakers have formed a trust to increase the price of coffins, funerals, etc. First—the trust made it too expensive to live, and now they are to make it too expensive to die. Where are we at?

THE newspaper fraternity of the entire State will condole with Mr. B. B. Runkle of the Mexico Ledger in the death of his beloved wife last week. The faithful companion is gone, and the husband is lonely and brokenhearted. May the God she trusted be his hope and consolation.

CONGRESSMAN Richardson thinks he has discovered a way to curb the trusts, under recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court. He has offered two resolutions in Congress one, prohibiting the transportation of sugar owned by the sugar trust and the other prohibiting the transportation of wood pulp and printing paper owned by the paper trust, until the Interstate Commerce Commission is satisfied that the prices charged for such articles will not yield the manufacturers thereof a net profit of more than 4 per cent.

GEN. OTIS has asked for 1,000 handkerchiefs for use at Manila. It is surmised that the handkerchiefs are wanted for use on our soldiers, especially for the large number whose reason has given way under the heat and stress of war. "Benevolent assimilation" is adding up its costs.

JUDGE S. E. KENDALL is another man who thinks Washington City too slow to be the capital of a great country like the United States. Ought to come to Missouri. Don't know whether the Judge would suggest Mexico, St. Louis or Kansas City, but suppose he would be satisfied with any one of the three.

The United States can accomplish what it pleases by legislation—except along one certain line, she is unable to promulgate a system of finance without the advice and consent of other nations. We could down any of those nations in a jiffy in a measurement of military strength, but in finance we have to truckle. That's the acknowledgment of our present Republican administration.

THE National Democratic Committee has issued its call for the National Convention on July 4th. The call contains the following: All Democratic-conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, and who favor the republic and oppose the empire are invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

DEMOCRATIC speeches against the Puerto Rico tariff bill last week made it clear that the Democratic construction of the Constitution as it applies or should apply to Puerto Rico, is the proper one, and is upheld by the contentions of a long line of statesmen as well as by decisions of the Supreme Court. So many good speeches were made by Democrats that it seems unjust to mention any particular one without mentioning others, but the following words of Representative Swanson condenses what was said in other words by a number of them and is given as showing the line of Democratic argument: "If Congress shall govern the Territories and new possessions without the Constitutional limitations, it will create a Congressional despotism precisely similar to that claimed by Great Britain at the time of the Revolutionary War. The power claimed to enact this bill is precisely the power that was claimed by the British Parliament for the enactment of the Stamp Act. The present bill, denying, as it does, to the inhabitants of all Territories and new possessions the right of citizens and imposing heavy penalties on them, will have a tendency to give new life to the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and make the inhabitants have little faith in receiving justice from this country. The passage of the pending bill will end the history of the Republic and open the history of the Empire."

## Vs. McKinley.

THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE, which went off with the goldbugs in 1896, announces that it will support the Democratic nominee this time. In a double-headed editorial this week that paper said: "The Democrats who in 1896 made McKinley's election possible are now thoroughly ashamed of the part they had in electing to the chief magistracy a man with whose general political sentiments they had so little in common."

Then in another connection it further says: "McKinley will come before the country this time seeking the Presidency as the waddy champion of protection, so-called; as the particular friend of British aggression against republics of Dutch origin; as the friend and defender of trusts; and as the originator of an imperialistic policy."

which condemns the Declaration of Independence and seeks to give a new character to the republic of North America.

"As such, Democrats cannot but condemn him. He will appeal to them in vain. He had assistance from them in '96; he can no longer claim it. To prolong his term would be undesirable, perhaps fatal."

## Starving India.

England is getting her heel on the neck of the Boers again. It has been a fearful cost of money and blood, but it had to be done. Perhaps soon she can look to her starving subjects in India.

There was a famine in that country four years ago, now another is on. Four years ago the mortality from starvation and disease incident to lack of food were simply frightful, but the present famine has become even more devastating. Sixty million people are affected, and a short time since but 400,000 had been helped by the relief measures available.

The mortality among the natives is terrible. The land is the haunt of the buzzard and his companion scavengers.

Yes, that country is a part of imperialistic England. She goes heedlessly on in her subjugating of the poor Boers, taxing her subjects to pay the cost, while her millions starve and die in India.

The Christian world everywhere is expected to aid these starving people—England seems to wait and look for this. Such littleness and supreme selfishness. England is helping to herself, the contempt of the world more and more.

## Two Coming Reforms.

Representative government is far from perfection. It has some monstrous defects and nowhere have these been shown so clearly as in the government of our large cities.

In 1898 the Legislature of Ohio authorized the Governor to appoint a committee to recommend new laws for governing cities. The report has been submitted, and it we consider the party in control in Ohio the report is a remarkable acknowledgment of the value of some of the doctrines held by not a few Democrats.

It recommends five radical changes, namely:

1. That cities of 50,000 or more may own and operate street railways, and cities of 3,000 or more may own and operate telephone, gas, electric light, and water systems.

2. That every city council shall be reduced to 7 members, three of whom shall be elected at large and the others by four districts; and that the departments shall be reduced to four—those of law, public safety, public improvements and accounts; and that the heads of these shall be appointed and removed by the mayor without approval by the council. The council, the mayor, the police judge, the police clerk and the city treasurer shall be the only elective officers. All other officers to be appointed from civil service lists.

4. That the legislative and executive powers except the mayor's veto, shall be lodged strictly in the hands of different persons.

That relic of the Dark Ages, the veto, is retained in the scheme. It is time this privilege of monarchy were dropped out of republican government. Even the monarchs of England retain it only in name.

5. That all nominations for elective officers must be made by petition only, and no party name can appear on the ballot.

Wonderful report to come from the party of Mark Hanna. But the new scheme will meet with determined opposition. The party spoilsmen will fight the fifth clause to the last ditch, and will be joined by the combined corporate interests in public franchises in opposition to the first and second clauses.

But the one prominent feature of the whole plan as submitted above is that men everywhere are looking towards the two great primary reforms—"public ownership" and the "referendum."

They appear to be the only sure hope of relief from certain present corrupt and unfavorable conditions.

CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

Tables Have Turned With the Boers.

der at Paardeburg, gave up the fight Tuesday morning of this week and surrendered to Lord Roberts with about 3,000 men. It is the first substantial victory for the British.

But Cronje may have had an object in placing himself in the attitude he did before the British commander and then surrendering when he did. There is a chance now that mediation may end the war. The following dispatch is significant:

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The news of the surrender of General Cronje made a considerable impression in Paris. Lord Roberts had been so unexpectedly reticent during the last few days that he misled the people here into the belief that Cronje's situation was less critical than the papers claimed.

The newspapers of this city pay the highest tribute to General Cronje's valor and express the highest opinion that his surrender is far from ending the war. They add that it will only make the resistance of the Boer nation all the more desperate.

Several newspapers, however, urge that Great Britain accept mediation, now that she has secured an important victory, and stop further bloodshed.

The Paris Temps, in an article headed, "Honor to Both Combatants," appeals to Great Britain to end the war, saying: "If England, once unfortunately engaged in this struggle, could not emerge by accepting the humiliation of defeat, it appears to us that she will do well and reconquer the sympathies of all nations if, after having given proof of her superior strength, she knew how to stop herself, and in so doing stop the scenes of destruction and carnage now unfolding themselves in the Orange Free State."

## EARLY-DAY CHRISTIANS.

They Held that God Took a Personal Interest in Their Crops, in Rheumatism, etc.

"The methods, not the motives, of the American of the earlier part of the century were at fault," writes "An American Mother" in the March Ladies' Home Journal. "The Almighty, you must remember, was always present with him. He appealed to God when he lay down to sleep and when he arose, when he ate or when he fasted, when he wanted rain and when he had too much rain. If he should die suddenly it would be by the visitation of God; if he sent out a cargo he invoked God, on the bill of lading, to bring the ship into a safe harbor. He held that this Supreme Power took a personal interest in his crops, his rheumatism, and his choice of a wife. He tried, naturally, to make his children the servants of this Omnipotent Ruler. Whether he set his boy in a pulpit or took him to the barn and whipped him like a dog, his motive was the same—to make him a Christian and a faithful follower of God. Candidly, is that our purpose now in the rearing of our children? Or is it to fit them to make money?"

If our looking glasses tell us unpalatable truths, we may always see ourselves at our best in the mirrors of loving and friendly eyes. Let us at least study how to keep our hearts warm to preserve as much sunshine as we may, and often count up what treasures we have garnered during the days of privilege. The warmth of our own hearts will depend upon our power to warm those of others.—March Ladies' Home Journal.

Life upon the southern cross has evolved certain well-defined characteristics which are peculiar to that people, stamping their modes of thought, and even their modes of speech with an individuality all their own. Climatic influences, the absence of heavy traditions and prejudices, the eagerness, the energy, the impatience, the confidence and the self-reliance of youth, untrammelled by many of the restrictions of older countries, have combined to produce this result. In certain specific directions the tendency is toward an increasing divergence from the accepted canons of the motherland, while in others the trend of thought and feeling closely approximates the British standard.

One young emigrant, a well-to-do ex-graduate postmaster, resident at Washington, in his reminiscence of p. m. at this town I have been the peace and school committee duties preventing me from more than I can chew by to kill three birds with 1 stone. Yours respectfully,

Records of the war department show that the whole amount paid by the government for its soldiery for all purposes, including bounty, commutations and pensions, since 1861 to June 30, 1899, is \$2,558,000,000. Treasury records show that the whole amount paid to the creditors and bondholders since 1861 to June 30, 1899, was \$5,768,000,000, or more than twice as much as for the soldiery.

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## Magie of Self-Confidence.

A man's success in life is usually in proportion to his confidence in himself and the energy and persistence with which he pursues his aim. In this competing age, there is little hope for the man who does not thoroughly believe in himself. The man who can be easily discouraged or turned aside from his purpose, the man who has no iron in his blood, will never win.

Half the giant's strength is in the conviction that he is a giant. The strength of the muscle is enhanced a hundredfold by the willpower. The same muscle, when removed from the giant's arm, when divorced from the force of the mighty will, can sustain but a fraction of the weight it did a moment before it was disconnected.

Oh, what miracles confidence has wrought! What impossible deeds it has helped to perform! It took Napoleon over the Alps in midwinter; it took Farragut and Dewey past the cannon, torpedoes and mines of the enemy; it led Nelson and Grant to victory; it has been the great tonic in the world of discovery, invention, and art; it has helped to win the thousand triumphs in war and science which were deemed impossible.

The man without self confidence and an iron will is the plaything of chance, the puppet of his environment, the slave of circumstances. With these, he is king, ever master of the situation.—Orison Swett Marden, in the March "Success."

## Young Men And Their Chances.

William Jennings Bryan thinks the young man in politics will decide the battle of 1900. He says in the March issue of "Success":

A slogan of the coming campaign will be, "Give the young man a chance!" I think that his chance to-day depends more upon his relationship to some rich man than it ought to. In other words, as wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, it is more potent to help, or to harm, those who are beneath its immediate influence.

The young man of to-day is powerless to avoid this, except as he may secure legislation which will protect the God-made man from injury at the hands of the man-made, the corporation-made person. In the meantime, he must endure it. The American youth, when protected by a just government, has more opportunities than the youth of any other nation. An industrial despotism, however, would prove as destructive to the highest manhood as a governmental despotism. American boys aspire to something higher than clerkships under monopolies.

Where success depends upon merit, instead of favor, as it always should, intelligence, industry and honesty are the three most necessary qualities. A man's success cannot be measured until he dies. A business man may be counted among the successful one day, and he may be a bankrupt the next. A man in public life may be popular one year, and may be forgotten the next.

In public life, a man's success depends upon his ideas, upon his honesty, more than upon his ability either to speak or write. If his ideas agree with those of the people, he will be popular. If in addition to having popular ideas he is able to present them well, his influence is increased. A popular idea is an idea which the majority of the people believe to be conducive to the welfare of the country. In regard to the young man in politics, there were never better opportunities for him whose sympathies are broad enough to take in all the people, and who has the ability to defend his convictions, and the courage to abide by them. Such a man should, if he can, obtain a college education, however limited it can be no disadvantage, anywhere.—unless it makes the professor feel himself superior to those about him, and leads him to depend upon his diploma, instead of depending upon his usefulness to others day by day.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Soldiers and Capitalists.

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Daily Note.

Reports from the eastern seaports tell of butter being sent back from Europe and having to be sold for packing stock or even for grease. It was reported to have been put up in such poor shape that the boxes did not stand the journey and the packages became broken and their contents injured. Whether this was the reason for their rejection by the English we do not know, but it is certain that this manner of shipping butter is a poor recommendation for its sale on any market. Would Canadian butter have been sent in any such shape?

In New York state the violators of the oleomargarine law are being prosecuted vigorously and the cases have resulted, when brought into court, in the securing of verdicts for the prosecutors. One case went up to the Supreme court and the prosecutors were upheld. There will evidently be no Supreme court decision in New York pronouncing the oleomargarine law illegal, as has been the case in Michigan, and as is threatened in Illinois. Some of the Chicago manufacturers have also violated the internal revenue law in sending oleomargarine into New York state without revenue stamps on each tub. About 200 tubs were recently returned from Albany to the makers in Chicago, but the latter did not dare take them from the cars, fearing arrest by officers of the national government for not having used revenue stamps.

The dairy farmer is more prosperous than most of the general farmers, largely because his business is more of a cash business than theirs. The effect is seen also on the trade in dairy communities. The credit system is with many transients stretched to the limit. We have heard of some farming communities where the farmers do not settle more than once a year. This is very hard on the men that sell them goods, especially on the men of small capital. The farmer must needs be charged a good round interest in the way of a higher price for goods. Not only does the tradesman frequently lose his bill, but in other cases the farmer, keeping no account of what he buys, finds himself deeply in debt, often so deeply that he cannot get out without making some great sacrifice. The dairyman receives his pay as he goes and pays as he goes. This is best all round. It is a system that is bound to make him master of the situation, and moreover win for him the respect of every man with whom he deals.

The good price of butter this fall and winter should stimulate winter dairying. The industry seems to be experiencing the results of former low prices in butter and present good prices of beef. In some sections of the west and north west the low price of both grain and all kinds of meat turned the attention of the farmers to dairying. But as soon as beef began to bring good prices, the farmers began to neglect their dairy cows for their beef cattle. In most cases they had stuck to the beef cattle to some extent even for dairy purposes. In Minnesota particularly comparatively few of the dairymen had herds of pure bred dairy cattle. As the profits from such cows must necessarily be small it is no wonder that as soon as beef began to rise in price the producing of beef became a larger item in their eyes than the producing of butter. We believe it to be a mistake for the farmers in any section of the west to let up on the production of butter. Milk products are bound to bring a good price in the future, and the man that goes into dairying with any kind of determination to make it succeed and begins to develop a good herd of the right kind of cows, will be doing the wise thing. The price of butter is more stable than the price of almost any other product of the farm.

## Precautions Milkmen.

I have been handling Jerseys for about 12 years, and have had several cases where young heifers have given milk before ever having calves, says a contributor to Rural New Yorker. At one time, a yearling heifer was sucked by some calves and brought to her milk in such quantity that we milked her regularly, and used her milk, but I could not state the amount, as it was put in with that from the rest of the herd. She proved to be a "non-breeder," and was sent to the butcher. I have a heifer now, just a year old, that has so much of an udder that several have asked whether she was not in calf. She would, evidently, give milk if I would take it. Last summer, I had two heifers whose udders filled so that I milked them several months before calving, but I do not consider this advisable when it can be avoided.

Eating Oleomargarine.—We wonder whether the writers who urge the use of oleo as a worthy food product have ever really eaten it for any considerable period. The writer lived for nearly two years with a co-operative colony in a southern state. The native butter was scarce, and of miserable quality, our dairy was in an embryonic state, and from motives of economy it was not deemed practicable to buy good northern butter. So we tried to content ourselves with oleo as a fat ration. Scarcely one individual out of 300 ever professed to like it, and many cases of sickness, treated by resident physicians, seemed to be directly caused by eating the oleo.—Rural New Yorker.

Do not fancy that you are no longer capable of contributing to the pleasure of your little world. Encourage your love of approbation. It has a legitimate form of egotism—the wish to be pleasing. Put forth what ever magnetism you have, and cultivate any little gift of wit or loveliness you may possess.—March Ladies' Home Journal.

## Sunday School Lesson.

DR. H. K. HINDE.

March 4, 1900.

JESUS HEALING IN JERUSALEM.

—Mark 1:24-34.

Golden Text: And he healed many that were sick.—Mark 1:24.

## MEDITATIONS ON THE LESSON.

1. The two methods by which Jesus established His claims as the Messiah were by teaching and by miracle. In our lesson today we have examples of both methods.

2. As a teacher He was original and unique. "They were astonished at His doctrine; for He taught as one having authority, and not as the Scribes." In our lesson last Sunday, at Nazareth, it is said: "They wondered at the gracious words that proceeded out of His mouth." While His words and manner must have been charming, yet the man behind the sermon was greater than the sermon.

3. Besides the two specific miracles named in the lesson, it is evident from the reading that all the diseased in Capernaum were healed in the early evening of that day, as they were brought to the door of Peter's house. Not a sick person left in all that city—just think of it! What a scene that must have been.

4. The place of miracles in the mission of Jesus is of great importance. Stalker beautifully says: "His miracles were only the bell tolling to bring the people to hear His words"; and yet they were more than this. They were natural to Him, and were a revelation of Himself and the redemption work He came to accomplish. Laddlaw says: "He proclaims a whole salvation from evil, root and branch, when He presents Himself as the Physician of a sin-sick world."

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## The Great Presidential Campaign of 1900.

The wars of America have, heretofore settled affairs of state. Great questions of policy, of national motives and national conclusions have been answered as soon as the battle smoke cleared away, and the victor realized his victory. The war with Spain is unlike its predecessors. It has not answered questions, but has created problems which may not be solved lightly. The problems are being formulated by the political parties, and before they can be definitely settled at the ballot box it is necessary that the people be informed in regard to the situation. The result of the campaign of 1900 will make a broad mark upon the page of history; it doubtless establish the policy of the great Republic of America for a quarter of a century. It is vastly important, therefore, that every citizen shall study the situation through that best of mediums, a great newspaper. The most reliable newspaper, the best newspaper, is the Semi-weekly Republic, which affords a comprehensive view of the political situation in all its bearings. It publishes the news, the Semi-weekly Republic is a Democratic paper, but it offers to its readers the news regarding all political parties, and this without prejudice. It is a fair newspaper. Its telegraphic and cable news service has been proved to be the best employed by a modern paper. Its special features are unsurpassed. It is the newspaper for the reader who has not access to a daily paper.

News features, art, and literature combine to make the Republic's Sunday Magazine a specially attractive weekly magazine. The half tone illustrations printed in this magazine surpass anything ever attempted by a newspaper. These products of photography are worth the price of the paper. Scarcely one individual out of 300 ever professed to like it, and many cases of sickness, treated by resident physicians, seemed to be directly caused by eating the oleo.—Rural New Yorker.

The subscription price of the Semi-weekly Republic is \$1.00 per year. The Republic's Sunday Magazine \$1.25 per year. Both papers are now being offered at the very low price of \$1.50 for one year. To secure this low rate both must be ordered and paid for at the same time.

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